

BRIEF REPORTS

OLDER 4-H & YOUNG ADULT CONFERENCE

Western States

Newhouse Hotel

Salt Lake City, Utah

November 12 to 14, 1945

Purpose of Conference

The conference was called to:

- (1) Lay out plans, programs and procedures for actively expanding the 4-H Club program with the 15 to 21 year olds.
- (2) Develop broad policies and principles of operation with respect to building an Extension program with young adults beyond the club age.

Attendance

The following Extension workers attended:

ALASKA	Larin T. Oldroyd, Director
ARIZONA	Kenneth L. McKee, State Leader 4-H Club Work O. W. Dishaw, Acting State Leader 4-H Club Work Mrs. Isabell Pace, Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent
CALIFORNIA	W. Glenn Waterhouse, Assistant State Leader, Young Adult Work Frank M. Spurrier, Assistant State Leader of Club Work
COLORADO	Cecil G. Staver, State Club Leader J. E. Morrison, Assistant Director Helen Prout, State Home Agent Lester L. Osborn, Specialist Young Farmers and Homemakers
IDAHO	D. E. Warren, State 4-H Leader Marion M. Hepworth, State Home Demonstration Leader J. W. Barber, County Agent Leader
MONTANA	J. C. Taylor, Director R. E. Cameron, State 4-H Leader T. B. Holker, Acting County Agent Leader Mrs. Francis S. Patten, State Home Demonstration Leader
NEVADA	C. W. Creel, Dean and Director Margaret M. Griffin, Assistant Director of Home Demonstration Work T. E. Buckman, Assistant Director Paul L. Maloney, Assistant Director

NEW MEXICO A. B. Fite, Director
Travis N. Hughes, Acting 4-H Club Specialist

OREGON Frank L. Ballard, Associate-Director of Extension
H. C. Seymour, State Club Leader

UTAH R. L. Wrigley, Acting Director of Extension
Mrs. Myrtle D. Peterson, Asst. Director - Home Demonstration
Rhea Hurst, Asst. State 4-H Leader
David Sharp, Jr., State Club Leader
V. L. Martineau, County Agent of Salt Lake County

WASHINGTON Rae Russell, State Extension Agent
Charles T. Meenach, Acting State 4-H Club Agent

WYOMING A. E. Bowman, Director of Extension
Mae Baird, State Club Agent

FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE
M. L. Wilson, Director
Kenneth W. Ingwalson, Field Agent
Fred C. Jans, Field Agent

Reports

The program for the conference, exhibits used, and reports for the two sections follow.

WESTERN STATES OLDER 4-H--YOUNG ADULT CONFERENCE
Salt Lake City, November 12-13-14

FIRST DAY

10:00 A.M. GENERAL SESSION

R. L. Wrigley, Chairman, Acting Director, Utah

Purpose, Plan and Objective of Conference

Kenneth W. Ingwalson, Extension Service, U.S.D.A.

Economic, Social and Psychological Problems Ahead

M. L. Wilson, Director, Extension Service, U.S.D.A.

The Challenge Ahead for Extension

A. E. Bowman, Extension Director, Wyoming

P.M.

WORK SESSIONS

4-H Group	:	Young Adult Group
D. E. Warren, Chairman	:	J. E. Morrison, Chairman
_____, Secretary	:	_____, Secretary
Room _____	:	Room _____
An appraisal of what we	:	An appraisal of:
have done to reach and	:	
hold more 15 to 21 year	:	(a) Problems being brought to
olds.	:	Extension offices by young
(15 minute report by	:	people beyond club age.
States)	:	
	:	(b) What are we already doing
What these young people	:	and how?
say they want in a	:	
program of 4-H work ---	:	(c) What should the aims and
Kenneth W. Ingwalson	:	objectives of further
(Report of conference	:	Extension programs for
with youth in Oregon	:	this group be?
and Washington)	:	(Reports by each State.)

9:00 A.M.

SECOND DAY

GENERAL SESSION

Room _____

Rae Russell, Chairman, State Extension Agent, Washington

How We Can Develop a Program to Mobilize Youth to Attack Major Problems. (Preliminary report of the National Advisory Group on 4-H postwar programs.)

Harry Seymour, Western Representative on Committee

Summary of the work of Extension Sub-Committee on Older Youth

Mrs. Wm. Peterson, State Home Demonstration Leader, Utah

Our Experience To-Date

Lester Osborne, Specialist Young Farmers and Homemakers Work, Colorado

P.M.

WORK SESSIONS

4-H Group

Young Adult Group

Kenneth McKee, Chairman

Margaret M. Griffin, Chairman

K. Ingwalson, Discussion
Leader.

Fred Jans, Ext. Service, U.S.D.A.
Discussion Leader.

_____, Secretary

_____, Secretary

Room _____

Room _____

What should a program for
all 15 to 21 year olds
consist of?

What types of problems should the
programs be geared to solve?

How shall it be organized?

How shall the program be
developed and organized in the
West?

Training programs,

county organization,

name, etc.

What shall we do about a name?

4:00 P.M. GENERAL SESSION

Room _____

Warren Barbour, County Agent Leader, Idaho.

Program Reports by working Groups

Observations on Progress Made To-Date

C. Creel, Extension Director, Nevada.

8:30 A.M.

THIRD DAY

WORK SESSIONS

4-H Group

Young Adult Group

May Baird, Chairman

Glen Waterhouse, Chairman

_____, Secretary

_____, Secretary

How shall we select and
train Extension Personnel
for work with young
people?

What methods shall we use in
building and extending the
Extension program for young
adults?

(Working Committees
conclude.)

(Working committees conclude.)

Preparation of reports.

Preparation of report.

P.M.

GENERAL SESSION

R. E. Cameron, Chairman, State 4-H Leader, Montana

Room _____

Final Reports

What We Need to do Next --- As a Director sees it.

Frank Ballard, Association Director, Oregon.

3:30 P.M.

FAREWELL.

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON "YOUNG ADULT" PROGRAMS

The "young adult section" concerned with problems of young farmers and homemakers in the age group between 20 and 30 years of age spent some time on the problems being brought to extension offices by young people and also reviewed what has been done in the several States on such problems. In addition to problems, consideration was given to objectives, organization, procedure and a name. These discussions are here briefly presented in order named.

1. Problems

The committee prepared lists of problems under the headings "Extension problems in effectuating the program" and "Types of problems the program should be geared to solve."

A. Problems facing Extension in Effectuating the Programs:

The need for an understanding of the situation.

Locally.

The number of persons in the age group.

The interests of the group etc.

In relation to society

Technological developments

The need for development of a plan and program to meet the interests and desires of the groups.

Subject matter

Methods

Correlation with other programs

The need for personnel adequately trained

County and State

College and inservice training

B. The types of problems the program should be geared to solve include these classifications:

Those pertinent to the individual.

Examples:

Becoming established in farming.

Developing skills in farming and homemaking.

Adjusting the individual to society.

Those which can be solved only through group action.

Problems of community interest.

Examples:

Health facilities

Public services and costs

Problems of national and international issues.

Examples:

Regional developments of resources

World trade

Maintaining peace

2. Aims and objectives

Provide continuity in the educational activities of the agricultural Extension Service by offering all rural young adults more attractive opportunities to meet their needs and interests.

Stimulate young adults to acquire skill and knowledge in the art of farming, homemaking and related vocations.

Plan the program to provide opportunity for educational, social and economic growth and for community service.

Encourage an appreciation of the cultural values and provide opportunity for social and spiritual development of young adults.

Foster a better understanding between rural and urban people.

Encourage young adults to assume increasing responsibilities to rural leaders.

Enlist the cooperation of, and cooperate with, public and private agencies whose aims are consistent with these aims and objectives.

3. Organization

Recommendations were:

1. The appointment of a committee on the state level to formulate plans for the young adult group.
2. That someone in the State staff be designated to take over the responsibility of developing the young adult program.
3. In counties where there is more than one worker, that some one person be delegated to be responsible for heading up this program as a project leader.
4. The use of a temporary advisory group of people in the counties interested in exploring the possibilities of this program.

The question of how much organization there should be on a county level was discussed. The organization might develop on an (a) age basis, (b) around commodity groups or (c) as a program for use by various organizations. It was recognized that the type of organization would vary from community to community, from county to county, and state to state.

4. Procedure

Recommendations were:

1. Surveying present situations.

- a. Agents determine present cooperators.
- b. Studying what services are now being given by Extension and other agencies and organizations.
- c. Determine number of young men and young women not being reached by the Extension.

2. Securing confidence and interest of young adults.

- a. Contact present cooperators.
- b. Meet with prospective cooperators and discuss and demonstrate what services can be rendered.
- c. Publicity

3. Determining interests, needs and desires.

- a. Use check sheet.

1. Individual contacts

2. In meetings

- b. Discuss needs with established groups (Extension advisory committees, planning committees, farm organizations, and etc.)

4. Putting the program into effect.

a. Develop working relationships with existing organizations.

1. Persons with whom work is carried on through cooperation with existing organization should be definitely identified as Extension cooperators.

b. This program should be part of the Plan of Work of each Extension employee.

c. The activities of any particular group should be

determined by the members of the group assisted by Extension personnel.

- d. Present Extension methods should be considered and new methods developed.
- e. Develop steps to evaluate the progress of the program.

The following general recommendations were also agreed upon:

1. Some few definite recommendations should be made. These recommendations should be tried out in the field during the coming year and a conference called a year from now to consider progress and make new recommendations based on experience.
2. Young men and women may wish to meet together and discuss both farm and home problems.
3. Careful consideration should be given to the training of the present Extension personnel and the selection and training of new workers.
4. It is recommended that the divisions of field studies and training of the federal Extension Service be requested to explore the field and to prepare a bibliography of existing literature that would be helpful to Extension workers in developing a program for young adults.

The check sheet for determining interests of young folks used in Colorado was presented to the group. A copy is attached as Exhibit A.

The statement of trends that the young farmer and homemaker movement may take prepared by Mr. Lester Osborne, of Colorado, was presented to the group with headings as follows:

1. Organized groups or clubs with educational, social or community service programs.
2. Young farmers' clubs.
3. Young Homemakers' groups.
4. Institutes
5. Short Courses
6. Discussion panels
7. Projects
8. Father and Son partnerships, or, Farm Family Partnerships
9. Cooperative measures with other farmer organizations
10. Community service projects
11. Educational tours, camps, outings
12. Farm and home demonstration
13. Service letters to young men and women throughout the county on some topic of current interest.

5. Names

Considerable interest was shown in finding a name for this extension activity. Many held the view that we were searching for a catch phrase or a name which had not already been in use but would give vigor to the activity. In making its suggestion to the general conference, the young adult section gave concern to a label which would describe activity and as such would emphasize the vast amount of work already done. It was agreed early that no catch phrase was available upon which any considerable number would agree. Whether organized in groups or contacted singly, one thing should characterize our relationships with these young people--they should be extension co-operators. It was therefore suggested that if we were to emphasize with all groups such a symbol as EC--Extension Cooperators, and for this specific activity add the letter Y, we would have a symbol representing Young Extension Cooperators. This would permit the freest access to individuals and groups already affiliated with farm organizations like Farm Union, Farm Bureau and Grange. No hint of rival organization would be implied but the relationship would be constantly publicized.

It was brought out also that in the early years of 4-H club work much of the contribution was toward the development of the boy and girl, whereas in this age group from 20 to 30 there could be a two way extension cooperative relationship as well as from the individual for his own and others' benefit.

Mrs. William Peterson stated that the ideas presented were very close to those considered by the national committee and would serve a very valuable purpose if presented to other States and areas. The group therefore passed a motion which reads "That the Federal Extension office consider seriously the designation of a name for this phase of the Extension program, such as Y E C -- Young Extension Cooperators, and to move it forward for State Extension consideration through the proper channels.

-10-
EXHIBIT A
Courtesy Colorado Extension Service
Young Farmers & Homemakers Program

CHECK SHEET
WOULD YOU LIKE TO KNOW?

Please check
Yes No

- _____ 1. How to keep adequate farm records?
- _____ 2. How much cash income you will need for a year?
- _____ 3. What you can do and save by having electricity on your farm?
- _____ 4. How to identify good cloth - fabric, etc?
- _____ 5. How to adjust, clean, and repair a sewing machine?
- _____ 6. How large a farm is required to make an adequate living in your community?
- _____ 7. How to balance a ration for poultry, fat cattle, hogs, milk cows?
- _____ 8. How to butcher beef, sheep, hogs, - cut-up and prepare the meat?
- _____ 9. How much it costs you to operate your tractor, truck, other farm equipment, a year?
- _____ 10. How much it costs to produce a bushel of corn, wheat, a gallon of milk, a pound of pork?
- _____ 11. How to treat dairy cattle to prevent mastitis? or other farm animals to prevent common animal diseases?
- _____ 12. How to treat seed to prevent common crop disease?
- _____ 13. How and what fertilizer to apply to your soil to increase yield?
- _____ 14. How to prepare your own income tax return?
- _____ 15. The newest and best methods in food preservation?
- _____ 16. The best methods for retaining soil moisture?
- _____ 17. How to keep your soil from washing away?
- _____ 18. How to plan and entertain at a party, including games, decorations, etc?
- _____ 19. More about labor saving devices for your home?
- _____ 20. More about modern conveniences for your new farm home?
- _____ 21. The food values of various kinds of dry land grasses, that can be grown in this area?
- _____ 22. How to control cattle grubs (other parasites) that are prevalent?
- _____ 23. More about good poultry housing?
- _____ 24. Other things you would like to know _____

REPORT OF WESTERN STATES
OLDER 4-H -- YOUNG ADULT CONFERENCE

Salt Lake City
November 12-14, 1945

4-H CLUB SECTION

The Problem

There are 1,166,968 rural youth in the 11 Western States between the ages of 10 and 20.

At the present time, 86,980 of these young people are being reached through 4-H Club Work each year in this region. This is about seven percent of those available at any one time. Statistics show further that 45 percent of the club members re-enroll the following year. About 19 percent of the total club enrollment is in the group between 15 and 20 years of age. This is about 400,000 young people nationally. About 12 percent of the available youth 15 to 21 are now enrolled in 4-H work in the West.

Therefore, it is obvious that the present program should be examined with a view of extending the period of time that boys and girls remain in 4-H Club Work, and to reach a greater percentage of the 15 to 21 year old group.

Background material presented at the conference indicated that:

- (A) We are embarking upon a new age as a result of the developments arising out of World War II.
- (B) The educational program should help develop better human relationships as well as teach the economic bases of earning a living.
- (C) The problems developing out of this changing world affect the youth more than any other group, because the problems will be theirs to solve.
- (D) We, therefore, need to analyze the present 4-H programs to see that it offers an opportunity for these youth to help develop ways and means of meeting these challenges.

The State 4-H Club leaders of the 11 Western States, after examination of the 4-H Club program, realize that there is a need for an enlarged program to satisfy the needs of the group between 15 and 21 years of age. The 4-H leaders accept the responsibility of taking the leadership, with the support of all, for planning and developing a 4-H unified program for all young people of this age group based on problems that they face, their needs and interests.

This will mean an enlarged 4-H program embodying many of the activities that are now being carried on by Western States which are designed to hold the interest of older club members, such as:

- (1) Organizing camp councils at club camps.
- (2) Junior leadership activities.
- (3) Special honorary groups for older 4-H members.
- (4) "Show-town" organizations at 4-H shows.

- (5) College 4-H Club and leadership groups on campuses of various colleges.
- (6) Joint recreational institutes for young and older adults.
- (7) Junior Cattle Growers' Associations.

Three States reported special organizations for the older 4-H group. Membership in these groups is limited to those who have been 4-H Club members for a period of one or more years.

On the basis of a study made in Washington and in Oregon of 159 club members of the 15-21 year old group, it was indicated they wanted a program with the following characteristics in addition to the present 4-H program:

- (1) Composed of one or more communities large enough to permit group participation with from 15 to 25 in a group.
- (2) Plan own program with adult assistance.
- (3) Mixed groups (young men and women).
- (4) Challenging projects available--opportunity to make some money.
- (5) Meetings twice monthly separate from school, meetings to be held generally in evenings.
- (6) Considerable recreation.
- (7) An opportunity to attack significant and large community problems that they recognize.
- (8) Group discussions on topics like:
 - (a) Personal improvement
 - (b) Choosing a lifework
 - (c) Civic and national problems
 - (d) Economic affairs

Montana made a similar study on about 71 club members and the results were parallel. With this background and with the previous discussion, the group proceeded to analyze the problems ahead with the view of developing a possible program. It is recognized that basically any program for a local club should be developed by the group itself with trained guidance.

In discussing the development of a program, the activities each group might engage in were considered under three headings: Education, Community Service and Recreation. Under the educational phase a partial list of typical discussion topics and possibilities for individual and group action are given below:

I. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

METHODS		
DISCUSSION	INDIVIDUAL WORK	GROUP WORK
Examples	Examples	Examples
Typical topics	Farm partnerships	Summer camps
Choosing a life work	Result demonstrations	Sponsor
Personal improvement	Provide leadership for a	local exhibits
Problems relating to	younger 4-H club	local fairs
world peace	Showing home responsi-	local tours
Health	bilities	

(Continued)

(Continued)

METHODS		
DISCUSSION	INDIVIDUAL WORK	GROUP WORK
<u>Examples</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Housing	Provide recreation leader-	Provide panel discussions
Military training	ship	for topics of general
Non-Partisan political	Supplemental enterprises	interest before adult
issues	through which youth	audience
Non-Denominational	earn money	Develop cooperative
religious issues		market
Economic problems		

Under Community Service, a partial list of possible problems for discussion and possible action are given below:

II. COMMUNITY SERVICE

TYPES OF PROBLEMS NEEDING SOLUTIONS	HOW
Unattractive roadsides	1. Own direct action
Unattractive farmsteads	Take Census of action
Insufficient educational facilities	Plan Programs members complete
Insufficient community recreational	themselves.
facilities	2. Indirect action
Non-support of churches	Programs requiring adult
Inadequate health, medical facilities	assistance.

III. RECREATION

FOR OWN GROUP	ON A COMMUNITY BASIS
Recreational programs based on the	Picnics
psychology of this particular group	Tours
and should be coeducational type	Dances
and participation by entire group	Pot Luck dinners, etc.
Camps	Vacation camps
Hobbies	
Parties	
Athletics	

We recognize that to develop a broader program in 4-H work for this group we need to:

- (1) Train Extension staff in importance and need for the program and characteristics of groups with which they are working.
- (2) Provide guidance in selection of local leaders.
- (3) Train local leaders so that they have a vision of
 - (a) Size and importance of their job.
 - (b) Techniques of carrying out responsibilities.

- (c) Human relationship problems and understanding of them.
 - (d) Techniques of democratic program planning.
 - (e) Discussion method techniques.
- (4) Developing a method of training leaders
 - (5) Provide materials and lists of materials needed by the group to carry out the program.
 - (6) To assist in selecting leaders we recognize that a different type of person is necessary than is often available for younger members, i.e.
 - (a) Must like young people and be someone young people like.
 - (b) Ability to advise and allow group to decide -- more of a counselor than a director.
 - (c) Able to mobilize resources of community and other groups to assist in the programs selected by these groups.

In support of this program the State leaders passed the following motions and recommendations:

It was moved that the group recommend that the States Extension Services in the Western region develop a unified 4-H program and grouping within 4-H Club Work designed especially for 15 to 21 year olds. It was moved by D. E. Warren, seconded by R. E. Cameron. Motion carried unanimously.

It was moved that the State club leaders in session here accept the responsibility to develop with other members of the Extension staff a full 4-H program for the 15-21 age group. Moved by R. E. Cameron, seconded by Dave Sharp. Motion carried.

It was moved that all young people who carry a project be admitted into the 15-21 year group even though they have had no previous club experience. Motion by D. E. Warren, seconded by R. E. Cameron. Motion carried.

A recommendation was made by R. E. Cameron, seconded by Dave Sharp, that the age grouping be from 15 to 21 years old.

It was moved that the National Advisory Committee of 4-H Postwar program be commended for the amount of work and study put into the report and that the report be discussed in each State with State staffs and findings made available to county Extension workers and local leaders. Moved by Frank Spurrier, seconded by R. E. Cameron. Carried unanimously.

It was moved that each State examine, strengthen, and enrich its entire program in the earlier years of 4-H Club Work to encourage re-enrollment in Club Work, particularly after the first year. Moved by D. E. Warren, seconded by H. C. Seymour. Passed.

It was moved that each State examine its 4-H Club program and analyze it at the State, county and local level as to future possibilities in view of recommendations of the National Advisory Group on 4-H Postwar Programs. Moved by H. C. Seymour, seconded by Charles Meenach. Carried.

It was moved that we defer the selection of a 4-H name for the 15-21 year old group to some future time although a need for a name is recognized. Moved by K. McKee, seconded by Charles Meenach. Carried.

The following recommendations were made concerning Extension personnel with reference to those working with the 15-21 year age group.

- (1) Must be sold on a broadened 4-H Club program.
- (2) They should like to work with and get along with young people.
- (3) Must understand characteristics of this age group, and their importance.
- (4) (a) In-service training is recommended for those of the Extension Staff.
This training should include principles of education, psychology, sociology and personal relationship.
- (b) Undergraduates considering working the 4-H Club field, especially designed courses should be carried.
- (c) The State 4-H Club staff should discuss the older 4-H program with the county extension workers. The workshop technique is recommended as one way of training. County extension workers should be trained in the workshop training technique so that they can use it in training local leaders.

Suggested ideas for workshop might include:

- (1) Developing a program for 15-21 year olds.
- (2) Establish immediate and long-time objectives.
- (3) Develop an outline plan for community service and recreation programs.

Submitted by:

REPORT COMMITTEE

THEY WANT TO ACHIEVE	Age 9 to 13 or 14	Age 14 to 17 or 18	Age 18 to 21
Youth wants recognition for: Likes to show off - "Look what he does. All about him people are admired, publicized, acclaimed for what they do--on the farm, in politics in the war plants on the battle front. He wants to know that his efforts are worth while and appreciated, too. As he does things by himself, he is satisfying himself that he does not have to be dependent. He is on the road to independence. How- ever rate of achievement varies with each member, therefore projects need to keep pace with ability in order to tax real effort. Achievements in doing things for others as well as for himself should be included. War-effort projects are important in this regard.	Likes to show off - "Look what I can do." Interested in exploring. Often starts many more things than he finishes. More and more wants to do things through his own efforts. Likes to have leader or parent approve and say "well done." Seeks advice of parents and local leaders. He wants to work with <u>things</u> .	What the group thinks of his achievements is more important than the approval of adults. Youth begins to have definite ideas about what he wants to do. Wants to make good, be important, somewhat exclusive. Recognition helps him satisfy his desires. He begins to have definite ideas of doing specialized kind of work, like cattle feedings. Wants to work with <u>things</u> and deal with <u>ideas</u> .	Will work toward achievements in the line of work he likes and he thinks worth while. Young people of this age are thinking about life plans, what they want to become or do. The things for which they are recognized should result from an earnest struggle in keeping with their ability, in order to give an increased sense of satisfaction to the feeling of being "grown-up". Partnership plans begin to take shape.
Ideas for my use			

THEY WANT TO BECOME INDEPENDENT

Becoming independent of parents is a sign of growing up. The desire to be independent is often troublesome to parents and leaders, but it cannot be avoided if the boy or girl is to grow up normally. Young people today mature earlier in life than a generation ago. The desire for independence may be shown by their tendency to spend more time away from home, or their impatience with adult leaders' guidance and preference for making up their own minds. The rate at which the feeling of independence develops varies at different ages and in different individuals. Program planning, kinds of projects and requirements, as well as democratic procedures should be carefully watched in order to give each member a chance to fit in with his ideas and an opportunity to work at his own pace.

Age
9 to 13 or 14

At this age the boy or girl is largely dependent on adults, either parents or leaders. He tends to do things to show independence but will soon come back for advice and counsel and protection. Too much sheltering may cause him to shrink from jobs. How the boy or girl is treated at this age, habits acquired, attitudes developed, will play a big part in the kind of person he or she becomes as an adult.

Age
14 to 17 or 18

Wants to be his own boss, and makes such intentions known in many ways. His group gives encouragement to this attitude. The more this tendency is opposed by adults, the more determined he may become. He becomes less interested in adult controls, because he is very sure of his own judgment and ability. Seems to lack a sense of responsibility, but will assume it if it is equal to his own estimation of his ability. Needs money to carry out his desires for independence.

Age
18 to 21

The youth of this age is close to the period of being a voting citizen--a legal "free agent." Since he knows he will soon have independence, he does not fight so hard for it. His plans are becoming more definite about how he will make a living, what he will do, what he can earn, whom he will marry. His problems about such things as education, social activities, opportunities for him in his community, are real. He needs money--and how to get it is important. He is concerned about government, public policy, and large issues.

Ideas for my use

THEY WANT TO HAVE EXPERIENCE-- ADVENTURE

Young people are growing rapidly in size, height, weight, and energy. Boys double their strength between 12 and 16 years of age. So they need and want to be up and active. Youth wants to experience thrills, adventure. They want to do man-sized jobs, meet on common ground successful men and women "who really count." They like to give a new angle to an old activity. Leadership can stimulate youth to see new angles to everyday tasks or old jobs. War jobs and projects related to the war effort need to be made useful and valuable experiences for them.

Ideas for my use

Age 9 to 13 or 14	Age 14 to 17 or 18	Age 18 to 21
<p>Almost any kind of activity or experience: appeals. Just to do something is satisfying. Interests change, and enthusiasm for a particular activity goes up and down quickly. The experiences and explorations are measured in terms of likes or dislikes--"I hate to do chores" or "I don't like to wash dishes." The value of the experience is not important to him.</p>	<p>Wants the experiences to be man-sized. Doesn't want the things he does to be regarded as "kid stuff." He will stick to a project longer, but still wants a chance to try other things also--to experiment. Likes to work with a group. Is anxious to have a real part in the war effort. Sometimes doesn't see the job at home as being as important as being in service.</p>	<p>The person of this age is particularly concerned with the <u>why</u> of the activity, what is its <u>meaning</u>--its value. Social contacts and experiences for good times are highly important. He works at what he likes and thinks <u>worth while</u>. He wants experiences that are related to what he will do to make a living or earn more money. He is ready for large enterprises.</p>

